

#### The Averment of an Historical Epoch.

No President's Message since the first and last written by Lincoln has been of such national and momentous import as that submitted to the Congress yesterday by President McKinley. At no time in its history has the United States of America been so great in the estimation of the world, or the official utterances of its head held so much of significance. Within the compass of a single administration, the brief term of which is but scarce half expired, the things have been accomplished, the steps have been successfully taken, which constitute the American republic a first class power. With every successive event of that brief period President McKinley has had to do. The manifold resources and inherent powers of the man, augmented by his faith in the American people, and aggrandized by his exalted patriotism, have rendered him superlor to every situation, however critical, and master of all exigencies. Any attempted review of the message, which the Eagle this morning prints in full, would be a work of supererogation, He leaves nothing to explain, and there is nothing to apolegize for or regret. It constitutes the official enunciation of an epoch in the history of the Republic of America.

#### Kansas Crops for 1899.

The State Board of Agriculture, which furnishes its crop reports only in a way that it makes it possible for dailies outside of Kansas City and Topeka to publish them simultaneously on the day of their issue or on the succeed. ing morning, has issued its bulletin for the year 1899. It comprises some very interesting details one of which is that the winter wheat yield is greater by 5,583,717 bushels than was estimated at the close of harvest, and that the corn husked out less by sixteen or eighteen per cent than was estimated during the summer. The wheat yield amounts to 42.815.471 bushels, the market value of which is \$22,016,961.61. The corn crop aggregates 225,138,432 bushels, at a value of \$53,520,576.19, or 98,184,300 bushels more than last year. The combined value of wheat, corn and oats raised by Kansas in 1889 is \$80,888,622.93, or a value of over thirteen million dollars greater than last year. Taking corn, wheat and oats combined and Sedgwick county raised a greater number of bushels of grain than any other county in the state, the aggregate being 8,253,450, Jewell county alone exceeding it by a small per cent. Sedgwick is the banner oats county of the state.

The animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter about equals the entire corn crop in value, being upwards of fifty millions for hogs and cattle, which is more than double the value of the wheat crop. The total value of all crops is \$169,000,000, and the total value of all live stock is \$133,000,000, or a grand total value of crops and live stock of \$302,000,000. The net increase in value of this year's agricultural productions over that of 1898 is \$17,823,208.84, and of live stock \$19,829,159, a total net increase for the year of \$37,652,367.84, ore than 14 per cent. In two years the increase in value of Kansas agricultural productions has been \$33,411,-76E.79, and of live stock \$38.982,207, or a total increase during the biennial period of \$72,393,975.79.

## The U. S. Supreme Court on Trusts.

The first Trust case, aside from the railroad freight combines which were decided on the side of the people has been handed down by the supreme court of the United States. The case was against a combine of gas pipe and knocks the arrangement higher than Gilderoy's kite. The court holds that any combine or trust organized to destroy competition to increase prices amounts to a restraint of trade and is therefore illegal. A total suppression of trade it affirms, is not necessary to constitute illegality. Any combination of corporate or company interests which restricts the right or limits the member or individual is held to be illegal. The decision, if not wholly right or far reach. ing enough, is in the right direction and on the line of the public demand.

## The Political Horse Play.

The American people are hoping that the present congress may not be tempted to abandon needed legislation to play political horse. Grave questions are pressing, as the Boers as shown after the battle of Nicholson's Nek. message of President McKinley clearly shows. Some of these demand speedy settlement without reference to the imminency of a presidential election. There is the currency question, the Porto Rico gorevnment, the maratime, the ship canal and the Pacific cable, the portentous power of huge monopolies, the inequalities of the war tax, and many other things, all pressing interests. That the currency problem will be settled seems quite certain, but of the others, some of which are of equal importance, there is but little assurance that they will be definitely disposed of.

## Short on Religious Tolerance,

The divercement of church and state was one of the cardinal principles upon which this the freest of governments was founded. The right to serve God in his own way was to be accorded to every childen. Down in Kentucky, the state of Goebel, some Mormon elders were driven out by a mob for conscience sake. This was only last week In Johnstown, Pennsylvania, last week also a woman who lectured on a religious topic was mobbed. The great majority of the people of the United States despise the Latter Day Saint and his religion, and have no use for Christian Science, but that majority, or a minority of it, should not be permitted to mob a Mormon elder or to do body violence to a woman advocate of Christian Science. In short, religious intolerance deserves the censure of all, especially of all for free homes in Oklahoma. And the gentleman behind it such as appreciate the advantages which have come to the people of this country through an enlightened liberty of conscience. We are all fellow travelers to the grave, and daughter to the gallery to see how papa was treated. That it recks little what road we travel, for all roads in human was motherly, life lead to death and the resurrection. The intelligent man does not denounce his neighbor for using a line of railroad different from the line he himself patronizes, nor does he assume that the neighbor in question is lacking in moral strength because he subscribes for a newspaper of political tendencies that are the opposite of those of the newspaper which he himself prefers.

Christian telerance marks every progressive step of the last century. Christian telerance of Christian civilization he will not be seen much more than is the Sultan of Sulufollowed by Christian missionaries. There should be no going backwards. Less than one hundred years ago the fires of Suttee were publicly blazing in the presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras-those fires of Suttee in which the screaming and struggling widow, in many cases herself a mere whild, was bound to the body of her dead susband and with it burned to ashes. Less than one hun- making a little talk

Ganges as sacrifices to the goddess of the river, only to be devoured by horrid crocodiles. Young men and women, decked with flowers, were slain in the Hindu temples before the hideous idol of the goddess Kall, or hacked into pieces in the Meras in order that their quivering flesh might be given to propitiate the god of the soil. The cars of Jug. gernaut were then rolling over the land, crushing hundreds of human victims beneath their wheels. Lepers, too, were buried alive; fanatical devotees starved themselves to death in public places, and children brought their dying parents to the banks of the Ganges and hastened their end by filling their mouths with the sand and water of that

The superiority of American civilization today, its freedom of the individual, the intelligence and prosperity of its masses over those of the older ones of Europe is due to a liberty which guaranteed religious tolerance or freedom of

#### Public Lands Growing Scarce.

The commissioner of public lands' report is met the least interesting matter sent out from the interior depart. ment for the year. The total area of the public lands stated to be approximately 1,082,138,221 acres, of which 929,308,068 acres are undisosed of, and 152,830,163 acres have been reserved for various purposes. The report shows that there were disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. public lands aggregating 9,182,413.16 acres, classified as follows: Cash sales, 629,857.07 acres; miscellaneous entries, embracing homesteads, timber culture, land warrants, scrip, state selections, swamp lands, etc., 8,469,766.01 acres; Indian lands, \$1,790.08 acres; showing an increase of 728,516.24 acres as compared with the aggregate disposals during the pre-

The total cash receipts during the year from various sources, including disposal of public land, \$2,594.690.49; of Indian lands, \$442,913.73; from depredations on public land, \$15,649.63; from sales of timber (acts of March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897), \$4,564.39; from sales of government property, \$1,972.45; and from furnishing transcripts of records and plats, \$10,946.65, aggregated \$3,070,137.34, an increase over the receipts for the preceding fiscal year of \$792.142.16.

#### Bill Hohenzollern Can Take Them.

It is good news that, while the United States objects to ne of the details of the arrangement by which the Samoan islands are divided between this country and Gerfor the consideration of the senate when it comes to consider the treaty by which the settlement will have the compare the smallness of our share of the territory with the larger area which Germany will have, but obviously the question is not one of acreage, or farming lands, or large public lands to be thrown open to settlement. What we secure-so long as we can hold it-is the finest harbor in the Pacific, if not in the world, and that is what we need in the Samoans. Let Germany have all the remainder; it is rightly hers by occupation and superiority of interests.

#### The Situation in South Africa.

According to the official report received at the British war office, General Methuen lost 433 men killed and wounded in the battle on the Modder river. Adding the British losses at Belmont and Gras Pan, the total will amount to considerably more than one-tenth of the whole of General Methuen's division. The official figures discount the bombastic statement put into the mouth of General Methuen that the fight on the Modder river was the bloodiest battle of the century; the decimation of his command. the need of reinforcements and of a breathing spell for his hard-worked troops, hoewver, constituted abundant reasons for a stay in the advance upon Kimberley.

## Fire Losses in 1899 Enormous.

The losses by fire in this country for the year just closing have been unprecedented and exceed the premiums paid. It is natural that fire losses should become greater year by year, owing to the increased number of buildings ting down the late disturbances. A cond and the enhanced value of goods held in stores and warehouses. But the abnormal losses for this year cannot be explained. George E. Wagner, president of the Fire Insurance Patrol of Philadelphia, says that any man who can give a satisfactory explanation of them may immedi- spain-with cuba stely command an annual salary of \$25,000.

## Couldn't Fool the Boers.

A possible explanation of the fact, if it be a fact, that the Boers have fired on white flags raised by British troops is found in the letter of G. W. Stevens to the London Mail, He says that the white flag has been hoisted in fright by British troops, and that other and steadier British soldiers refused to see the flag and fired, virtually from under it. If there were many cases such as this it would cause small accomplished on the 18th of October, 1888. wonder that the Boers should come to regard the white flag as merely a ruse to get them to suspend firing temporarily. Stevens also bears testimony to the humanity of the

Great Britain is the biggest booby of the century and her worst illusion is that the memory of her original tyranny, her arrogance in 1812, and her treachery in 1861 was wiped out by the gift of a hand-clap while we were licking

Carlyle said that the value of a revolver was in the fact that it made all men alike tall. The Boer war shows that long distance and rapid fire artillery makes all nations

Mr. Bell, the Populist candidate for speaker of the house, received four votes. This is a good index of what a ductive conditions of peace, so long dis- TURKEY tremendous power Populism is in this country.

Mrs. James Brown Potter in a London theater intertwined the American and the British flags and sang "God Save the Queen." Heaven save the mark.

For a few days Tom Reed will read the congressional reports with scrutiny, but within a month, with the rest of us, he will be skipping paragraphs. The supreme court of the United States has decided

Before Mr. Roberts gets through with congress and goes each to his better three-fourths for consolation, he will dise tained in this resolution is of the high-

cover that he isn't so many. One of the first bills introduced in the house was a bill

was Dennis Flynn. At the first session Roberts' three wives sent their

This nation is suffering from two sickening things: (1) a revival of civil war copperheadism; (2) a revival of 1776

General Young now has Aguinaldo shut up in a moun tain pass, but the wily Tagal will probably crawl out over

Roberts has secured an obscure seat in the house, where

The British in South Africa seem to be up against the

eal thing not only, but also to recognize that they are. The detective who captures Franklin Syndicate Miller going to have a great temptation

Speaker Henderson started off poorly as speaker

(Continued from Third Page.)

ton Tanu, the rival chief, Mataafa, took up arms. The active intervention of American and British warships became nperative to restore order, at the cost of sanguinary encounters. In this emer- it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, gency a joint commission of representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to in- ure. Our mission, to accomplish which vestigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. By its active efforts a peaceful solution was reached for the framed commonwealth to face the vicistime being, the kingship being abelished and a provisinal gvernment established. states whose natural wealth and abundmmendations unanimously made by the commission for a permanent adjust- ities of their political organization and ment of the Samoan question were taken under consideration by the three powers parties to the general act. But the more they were examined the more evident it became that a radical change was neces-Samoa

JOINT COMMISSION PLAN FAILED. The inconveniences and possible fials of the tripartite scheme of supervision and control in the Samoan group by powers having little interest in common ers. The situation had become far more point of view than it was when my predecessor in 1894 summed up its perplexities and condemned the participation in It of the United States.

SURRENDER OUT OF THE QUESTION was administered has proved impracticament and abandon the islands to Gerarchipelago. To relinquish our rights in the harbor of Pago Pago, the best an-States in 1878 by the first foreign treaty cluded by Samoa, was not to be thought of, either as regards the needs of our navy or the interests of our growing commerce with the east. We could not have considered any proposition for the abrogation of the tripartite control which did not confirm us in the islands.

PARTITION THE FINAL REMEDY. Our views commended themselves to the other powers. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and of England, by virtue of which England retired from Samoa in view of compensations in other directions, and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all of their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the one hundred and seventy-first degree of west longitude, embracing the islands of Tutulla, Ofoo, Olosenga and

TREATY FOR SENATE ACTION. I transmit to the senate for its constitutional action thereon, a convention, which, besides the provisions above mentioned, also guarantees us the same RELATIONS WITH SPAIN RESUMED. privileges and conditions in respect to Following the exchange of ratifications ommerce and commtreial vessels in all of the islands of Samoa, as those possessed by Germany.

CLAIMS TO BE ARBITRATED. Claims have been preferred by white residents of Samoa on account of injuries alleged to have been suffered through acts of the treaty governments in putvention has been made between the three powers for the investigation and settle- the Spanish government has appointed ment of these claims by a neutral arbisenate will be invited.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS RESTORED. necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the conditions

it imposed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. Effect has been given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Porto Rice having already been nothing remained necessary there but to continue the provisional military control of the Island until the congress should enact a suitable government for the ceded territory. Of the character and scone of the measures to that end I shall treat in another part of this message.

OF CUB | ESPECIALLY. Pledge of Independence is Sacred.

The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effeeted by the 1st of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinguished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining, under the direction of the executive, such government and control therein as should nserve public order, restore the proturbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whitreby alone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the congress on the 19th of April, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the that the anti-trust law is good, that congress has the right pacification thereof, and asserted its determination, when that was accomplished, o leave the government and control of the Island to its people. The pleage conest honorable obligation and must be

The Cuhan's Education Begun been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba existence by enforcing the supremucy of law and justice; by placing, wherever ery of administracon in the hands of the inhabitants; by instituting needed sanitary reforms; by preading education; by fostering industry and trade; by inculcating public morality. and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self-conscious respect and self-reliant unity which fits an enlightwithin its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

Cuba's Destiny Linked With America's. world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cubs. We have accepted a trust the fulfillment of which steamship line to Turkish ports have been calls for the sternest integrity of ourpose and the exercise of the highest wis- | though of standard composition and un- | should be entered into by the greatened

dom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimac; and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic o reconventional, the destinies of Cuba are, in some rightful form and manner, irrevocably linked with our own; but how, and how far, is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events.

But Must be Free in Reality. Whatever the outcomes, we must see to a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of fallwe took up the gage of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any logsely situdes which too often attend weaker ant resources are off-set by the incongruthe recurring occasions for internal rivalries, to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and reher chief and immediate need.

Census of the Island Taken. On the 19th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census that quarter beyond commercial rivalry in the island, being completed on the 20th has been once more emphasized by the of November. By the treaty of peace the recent events. The suggestioned remedy Spanish people of the island have until of the joint commission, like the scheme it | April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will aimed to replace, amounted to what has remain citizens of Spain or become citibeen styled a tridominium, being the ex- zens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be are unanimous agreement of three powan unanimous agreement of three pow- tied to participate in the formation of the government of Cuba.

Elections at the Earliest Moment. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shad proceed to provide for elections which of the island to the officers elected by the The arrangement under which Samoa people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation ble and unacceptable to all the powers of a representative convention of the peoconcerned. To withdraw from the agree- ple to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent governmany and Great Britain would not be ment for the island. In the meantime, compatible with our interests in the and so long as we exercise control over the island, the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on chorage in the Pacific, the occupancy of as good terms and with as favorable which had been leased to the United rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treatles of reciprocity

Supplies to Destitute Cubans. For the relief of the distressed in the Island of Cuba the War department has issued supplies to destitute persons through the officers of the army, which have amounted to 5,493,000 rations, at a cost of \$1,417,554.97.

The Disarmament of Cuban Troops. To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army, and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people, the sum of \$75 was paid to each Cuban soldier borne upon the authenticated rolls, on condition that he should deposit his arms with the authorities designated by the United States. The sum thus disbursed aggregated \$2.547.760. which was paid from the emergency fund provided by the act of January 5, 1839, for that purpose.

Disposition of Cuban Revenues. Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, \$1,712,014.20 was expended for sanitation; \$293,881.70 for charities and hospitals, and \$38,944.03 for aid to the destitute.

of the treaty of peace the two governments accredited ministers to each other. Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, previously stationed at Mexico. while the United States transferred to Madrid Hon, Bellamy Storer, its minister at Brussels. This was followed by the respective appointment of consula, thereby fully resuming the relations interrupted by the war. In addition to its conconsuls for Cuba who have been provistrator, to which the attention of the jonally recognized during the military admiinstration of the affairs of that island.

Judicial intercourse between the courts of Judicial intercourse between an Cuba and Porto Rico and of Spain has Cuba and Porto Rico and of Spain has My annual message of last year was been established, as provided by treaty of peace. The Cuban political prisoners in Spanish penal stations have been and are being released and returned to their homes, in accordance with Article

6 of the treaty. COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY Negotiations are about to be held for defining the conventional relations tween the two countries, which fell into abeyance by reason of the war. I trust that those will include a favorable arrangement for commercial reciprocity under the terms of Sections 2 and 4 of the current turiff act. In these, as in all matters of international concern, no effort will be spared to respond to the good disposition of Spain, and to cultivate in all practicable ways the intimacy which should prevail between two nations whose past history has so often and in so many ways been marked by sincere friendship and by community of interests. THE TREATY INDEMNITY

would recommend appropriate legis-Article 7 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assured the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain,

AN ANCIENT INDEMNITY CLAIM The United States minister to Turkey entinues, under instructions, to press for a money payment in satisfaction of the just claims for injuries suffered by American citizens in the disorders of several years past and for wrongs done to them by the Ottoman authorities. Some of This government is hopeful of a general guelan treaty of 1881, rendered an award agreement in this regard. NATURALIZATION NOT RESPECTED.

efforts during nearly forty years to bring part of the century. The award, as to seem to be on the brink of final failure. gives to Great Britain a large share of through the announced policy of the Ot- the interior territory in dispute and to and with the Argentine Republic toman Porte to refuse recognition of the Venezuela the entire mouth of the Orialien status of native Turkish subjects I believe that substantial progress has naturalized abroad since 1877. Our statutes | Carmbean listocal for some discusses to not allow this government to admit any distinction between the treatment of have almed to fit it for a regenerated native and naturalized Americans abroad. so that penseless controversy arises in cases where persons owing, in the eye of prevented from entering Turkey or are regard contrasts with that of the Euro- railled in the mountainous interior and mend for American products and in pean states. stance, does not claim effect for the nat- of the army lawing sided with the moveuralization of an allen in the event of ment, President Andrade outsted Curacua, his return to his native country, unless where General Castro set up a providing that country or stipulated by treaty between it and the naturalizing state.

OUTRAGEOUS TRADE EXCLUSIONS of November, 1889. The arbitrary treatment in some in-This nation has assumed before the key has attracted attention of late, notably in regard to our flour. Large shipnts by the recently opened direct denied entrance on the score that at

## **New Linings**

and other staple stuffs kept us busy yesterday marking and placing them in stock. We'll soon be able to fill any of your wants.

#### Monkey Muffs

-the real thing. Thirty-five of these came yesterday. We surely got a bargain in them. A five dollar bill would be the proper price to ask you for them. Today you may have one

We have a number of big bargains in Fire Sale Remnants and Odds and Ends. You may have any of them at little or no

We will continue to do business on a cash basis, and are now delivering, as we did before the fire.

Our entire stock will be near completion by the end of the week, and during that interval we would be giad to show you the latest in New Skirts, direct from New York, and beauties, too,

Just a Bargain Gathered Here and There, to Merely Give You a Hint of Today's Store News.



A Towel Sale White Crochet Quiits, specially priced at .... White Crochet Quilts, spe-... 75e cially priced at .....

White Crochet Quilts, spe-Mixed Blankets and Turner Silver Grey Blankets, 19-4 size; sewing yours for ....... thread warp, Australian soft wool Closing Golf Plaids filling. Good and worthy val-

#### Wool Petticoat Patterns

We are closing out a lot of these all-wool patterns at cut prices These are all wool, and need but one seam sewed to make them ready for wear; see, see, see and 45c

#### Art Department

The thought of Christmas presents is causing crowds to gather lowest notch now. here. And this department is prepared to receive you. New Spachtel and Battenburg work, new Cushion Tops, new Handkerchief

New Cushlon Cords, per yard only...... 12%c These are in colors for economi-Samples of Spachtel work at 50 cal street drawns. Neat checks in

cents on the dollar. Fancy Cotton Fringes, per Fancy Silk Fringes, per yard,

## 27-inch Black Satin

This is an elegant piece of black Satin Duchess. A real \$1.50 value. Soft, heavy, pliable, W glossy

This is a job of thirty dozen that ficing sale to relieve a Jobber of his odds and ends of the .. 440 we recently gathered in at a sacriodds and ends. This lot is assorted from the best qualities for you tomorrow. Fine Damask Towels Thirty pairs of Danville Brown ends and colored borders. A splendid value at a quarter. But

#### ning. Good and worthy val-ues at \$3.50 per pair. Special, \$2.50 These are those \$4-inch heavy Piaids, plain on one side. Either aide is right.

\$2.25 Stuffe, \$1.65. 2.00 Stuffs, 1.45. 1.50 Stuffs, 1/10.

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Closing Black Crepons Selling has been great in this

line, but these ten pleces remaining must suffer now, for not leaving sooner. Prices too high-at the \$2.50 Crepons, \$1.92,

1.00 Crepons, 1.37%. 1.75 Crepons, 1.21. 1.27 Crepons, .77.

Closing American Novelties

#### and Mc for ... ... 50 Knit Underwear

Timely warning hints-you want priced lower here because we can;

silk mixed effects. Worth 25c

Ladies' Union Suits, Mc. Ladies' Union Suits, Ec. Ladies' Union Suita, Sec.

Ladies' Union Suits, inc.

# \$1.50 Wrappers

This is the last week of those soft, fleece-lined Wrappers at this price. The printings and patterns are in the popular designs and colorings for Winter-Just to make room for a Holiday display we sacrifice them. All sizes today; choose quickly-89c.

# 266666666666666666666

questioned purity, the flour was perni- and also rutified by the consta within clous to health because of deficient ticity," as indicated by antiquated and delays inevitable in negotiations of this untrustworthy tests. Upon due protest mature, none of the treaties initiated unby the American minister, and it appear- der that section could be concluded in ing that the act was a virtual discrim- time for radification by the senate prior ination against our product, the ship-ments in question were admitted. In on in order to carry into execution these, as in all instances, wherever occurring, when American products may be subjected in a foreign country, upon specious pretexts, to discrimination compared with the like products of another ountry, this government will use its earnest efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for its citizens and their goods. Failing in this, it will not hesitate to apply whatever corrective may be provided the executive in respect to treaties, I by the statutes. VENEZUELA

ARBITRATION EFFECTIVE. The international commission of arbitration, appointed under the Anglo-Veneon October 2 last, whereby the boundary line between Venezuela and British Gal. In the Turkish empire, the situation of ana is determined, thus ending a contro pur citizens remains unsatisfactory. Our versy which has existed for the greater convention of naturalization which the arbitrators were unanimous. pow, including Barima Pixet and the the eastward. The decision appears to be equally sutisfactory to both parties.

SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION. Venezueja bas once more undergone a international law, a dual allegiance, are revolution. The insurgence, under General Castro, ofter a sungilinary engage-Our law in this ment in which they suffered much lies. The British act, for in- advanced toward the capital. The bulk pointing out the obstacles still to be over. the change be recognized by the law of government, with which our minister and learn that the various agencies of the dethe representatives of other powers entered into diplometic relations on the 20th

## RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

TIME LIMIT OF TWO TEARS.
The fourth section of the tariff and asproved July 24, 1887, appears to provide for commercial treation which

own years from its passage. Owing to In hast. Some of the pending negotiations, however, were near conclusion at that time and the resulting conventious have minor been signed by the plentpotentiaries Others, within both the third and fourth sections of the act are still under consid-

> IMPORTANT TREATIES FORMED. Acting under constitutional power of have deeped it my duty, while observing the limitations of concessions provided by the fourth section, to bring to a conclusion all pending negotiations, and submut them to the senate for its advice and ment. Conventions of reciprocity have heen signed during the congressional recess with Great Britain, the respective colomies of British Gulana, Burbadoes, Bermuda, Jameira, and Turks and Calma irlands, and with the republic of Niceragus. Important reciprocal conventions have also been concluded with France

FOREIGN TRADE INFORMATION In my last annual message the progress noted in the work of the diplomatic and consular offices to collecting information me to the industries and comm other counciles, and the care and prompttrude with which the reports are printed and distributed, has continued during the past year, with increasingly valuable retiles in suggesting new sources of demene in facilitating the remarkable exconsistent of our foreign trade. It will Soutcless be gratifying to congress to partment of state are comperating in chase emissions with seal and effectiveness which are not only receiving the vedial recognition of our business men. FOREIGNRELATIONSCOMMERCIAL but are exciting the emiclating of other governments. In any rearrangements of the great and complicated work of obtaining official data of an economiactor which congress may undertake it

Continued on Sixth Paged